

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1913.

NUMBER 31.

VOTING UNDER NEW PRIMARY

PASSES SMOOTHLY THROUGH—
OUT THE COMMONWEALTH—
SOME BIG SURPRISES.

THREE KILLED IN OWSLEY

Complicated Form of Ballot Causes
Confusion in Some Sections
and Delays Count.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—Under the new state primary law candidates were chosen by the various political parties in nearly every county of the state. From Middlesboro on the east to Fulton on the west, the battle of ballot was hotly waged and when the smoke cleared away the field was strewn with political debris in many sections, where big surprises were sprung on party favorites. With the exception of one district where three men were killed in a pistol battle following a dispute over the election, the voting passed off quietly throughout the commonwealth. The most important contests in the state outside the city of Louisville took place in the Twenty-third Judicial District, where J. A. McDowell and Hugh Riddell are running a neck-and-neck race for Circuit Judge; the Thirty-fourth District, embracing Boyd, Greenup, Lyons and Elliott counties, where J. C. Prichard and J. Howard Williams are running close together for the same office. The Fifteenth Judicial District, where a nip-and-tuck contest is on between John J. Howe and M. L. Downs, Democratic candidates for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney. Owing to the large amount of work entailed by the new primary law and the complicated form of the ballot some little confusion resulted in various sections, and returns were slow in arriving, making it practically impossible to tell how the important contests would result. Leaders of the Democratic party in Louisville kept their hands off the primary held there under the new state primary law, and as a result Judge Muir Weissinger, present County Judge and son of Col. Harry Weissinger, of Shelby county, reputed to be the wealthiest man in this section of the state, is smarting with the sting of defeat. He was beaten by Samuel W. Greene, a youthful attorney. The race in the primary on the Progressive side for the nomination for Mayor of Louisville went to Wood F. Axton, whose opponent was Capt. Frank Reichert.

Dr. John F. Buschmeyer had no opposition for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Louisville.

Kentucky Woman Petition.

Kentucky woman suffragists were represented by proxy in the delegation of women from nearly all parts of the country who stormed the capitol at Washington to urge the immediate passage of the senate joint resolution extending the right of suffrage to women. Dr. Laura S. Brennan, of Washington, D. C., presented a petition signed by about 20 Kentuckians to Senator James and he introduced it. The signers are residents of Bowling Green and Hawesville, as follows: Bowling Green—Benjamin F. Proctor, William A. Obenchain, Lida Calvert Obenchain, Edward O. Leigh, A. V. McCormack, Fils E. Townsend, E. T. Barr, E. D. Rose, J. M. McCormack, H. H. Cherry, J. H. Young, Leonard W. Durham, J. L. Harman, J. S. Dickey, M. O. Hughes and L. H. Houth. The Hawesville petitioners were Martha Hall Newman, Sara Pickette, Lucille McAdams and Mrs. G. W. Newman. Dr. Helen Knight, formerly of Newport, Ky., is here with the New York delegation.

Kentucky Delegates Named.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman designated Ed Bunton, of Frankfort, and William Clements, of Springfield, who are superintending the erection of concrete silos under the department, to attend a convention of concrete experts at Chicago at the invitation of a concrete manufacturing concern which is paying all expenses.

Camden's Barbeque Arranged.

The program for the farmers' barbeque, which J. N. Camden, Jr., will give on his estate in Woodford county, August 20, has been made public. It contains the names of the leading authorities in the country. President Henry S. Barker, of State University, will preside.

Powers Will Practice Law.

A Washington despatch says: "According to information Representative Caleb Powers, of Barboursville, will re-enter the practice of law with Judge Sampson and Sawyer A. Smith, with whom he was affiliated before coming to Congress, when his term expires."

Five Million in Premiums.

Kentuckians paid out for fire, marine and tornado insurance in 1912 the sum of \$5,425,013.54 in premiums, of which \$348,096.70 was paid to Kentucky companies and the balance went to companies of other states and foreign companies doing business in Kentucky. Losses paid for this same kind of insurance in the same twelve months amounted to \$3,460,031.90; and the ratio of losses to premiums to stock companies of other states doing business in Kentucky was 63.58-100, while for foreign companies it was 69.5-100. These figures are taken from the advance proofs of the annual report of the state insurance department, now being printed.

There are 3 Kentucky stock companies, 2 Kentucky mutual and 26 Kentucky assessment companies, 81 stock companies of other states, 4 mutual companies of other states, and 31 foreign companies doing business in Kentucky.

The total amount of risks written during 1912 was \$393,330,465.83, of which \$5,223,233 was written by Kentucky stock companies, \$3,211,200 by Kentucky mutual companies, \$6,652,389.66 by Kentucky assessment companies, \$291,984,395.64 by stock companies of other states, \$4,623,110.27 by mutual companies of other states, and \$84,835,637.26 by foreign companies.

Of the total of \$5,425,013.54 paid in premiums by the insured, \$171,099.54 was received by Kentucky stock companies, \$19,834.12 by Kentucky mutual companies, \$157,162.78 by Kentucky assessment companies, \$3,970,180.47 by stock companies of other states, \$31,511.33 by mutual companies of other states, and \$1,075,225.04 by foreign companies.

Of the total of \$3,460,031.90 losses sustained \$79,796.92 was paid by Kentucky stock companies, \$13,589.93 by Kentucky mutual companies, \$90,507.78 by Kentucky assessment companies, \$2,524,247.54 by stock companies of other states, \$9,148.90 by mutual companies of other states, and \$742,240.83 by foreign companies.

Kentucky Charters Issued.

Secretary of State Crecelius approved the following articles of incorporation:

Clifton Southgate Loan and Building Association, Newport, increasing capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Park Carnage Co., Henderson; changing name to John J. Delkar Co.

The Stamping Ground Realty Co., Stamping Ground; capital, \$2,000; W. P. Wigginton, O. N. Jameson, S. B. Sinkhorn, W. J. Hook and C. B. Roberts.

Taylor and Ceate Co., Williamsburg, changing place of business to Louisville.

Lee Smock Co., Harrodsburg; capital, \$30,000; Lee Smock, Brenet O. Smock and Mary Smock.

Farmers' Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Co., Eminence; capital, \$15,000; J. C. Dunavent, W. L. Nuttall, J. H. Wilson and H. C. Dale.

Oxy-Gen-Ade Co., Louisville; capital, \$30,000; Steve P. Holcombe, E. D. Nelson, M. L. Knowlton and L. F. Schuster.

The Tydings Dickson Co., Louisville; capital, \$10,000; Frank G. Erbe, J. A. Lickson and R. H. Tydings.

Standard Dairy Lunch, Louisville; capital, \$5,000; H. M. Revell, C. A. Scribner and H. Collings.

Co-operative Cigar Stores Co., Louisville; capital, \$5,000; E. A. Gersch, L. E. Dyson and Hill Spalding.

Louisville Store Fixture Co., changing name to Louisville Fixture and Furniture Co. and increasing capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Wyoming and Navarre Realty Co., Louisville; amended articles.

Fields Cloak and Suit Co., Louisville; changing name to Redfern Cloak and Suit Co.

Mrs. Beckham's Funeral.

Two hours after the arrival of her son, former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, who hurried from Frankfort in an automobile, when he received word that her condition had become critical, Mrs. Julia Wickliffe Beckham died at her home at Wickland, Nelson county. She was 79 years old and had been ill three weeks. For the last fortnight, former Gov. Beckham had spent most of his time at his mother's bedside. Her funeral was held from the Bardstown Presbyterian church, the sermon being preached by the Rev. W. C. Talbot, the pastor. Burial was made in the Bardstown cemetery.

Steals \$250; Gets 10 Years.

Gov. McCreary pardoned James Manley, of Montgomery county, who has been in prison since 1907, serving a ten-year sentence for stealing \$250 from a companion. He is a young man and the governor thought he had been sufficiently punished.

After "Canning" Information.

Mrs. Helen Wolcott, who had charge of the girl's canning club in Kentucky, has gone to Jackson, Miss., to witness the demonstration work being done under a Federal bureau director. The canning season is now on in Mississippi.

PROMINENT IN MEXICAN EMBROGLIO



If General Huerta is recognized as president of Mexico by the United States, Senor Don Angel Algara, the young Mexican charge d'affaires in Washington, will be named as ambassador. Nelson O'Shaunessy, first secretary of the American embassy in Mexico, is in charge of American interests there in the absence of Ambassador Wilson. Carlos de Perera, an accomplished diplomat, is acting minister of foreign affairs in the Huerta cabinet.

MILLIONS FOR CROPS

SECRETARY M'ADOO PROVIDES
FUNDS FOR MOVING FARM
PRODUCTS.

WILL HEAD OFF STRINGENCY

Treasury Head Will Place Money in
Banks—Prime Commercial Paper
to Be Taken as Security for First
Time.

Washington, Aug. 2.—With the apparent double objective of eliminating the possibility of money stringency in connection with the movement of the crops and of affording to the country a powerful object lesson as to the value of the government as an agency in banking business, McAdoo proposes to turn into the channels of trade from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

This is the first time in history that the government has accepted "commercial paper" for such deposits. A supplemental declaration, however, says that only banks which have "taken out at least forty per cent of their authorized circulation" will be permitted to participate in this distribution.

Commercial paper is to be taken at 65 per cent of its face value as security for these deposits, bonds other than government bonds for 75 per cent of their "market value," and government bonds at par.

The government will charge two per cent interest on these funds and the distribution is to be limited to banks in "two or three principal cities" in each of the states "where harvesting is now in progress." Fifteen per cent of the money is to be returned in December, 30 per cent in January, 30 per cent in February and 25 per cent in March. All commercial paper offered first must be passed upon and approved by the clearing house committees in the cities where the banks offering the paper are located.

Another development of the day was the investigation by the house of Secretary McAdoo's recent charge that New York bankers are engaged in trying to depress the value of government two per cent bonds in order to create sentiment against the administration currency bill. Representative Neely of Kansas prepared a resolution asking Secretary McAdoo to appear before the committee to present proof of his charge.

The motive of Secretary McAdoo in announcing his new bank policy is to anticipate the money stringency in the late summer and fall which invariably accompanies the marketing and movement of crops, especially when they are unusually large, as the harvest now beginning forecasts.

STORM HITS CAPITAL

GALE SWEEPS WASHINGTON—
KILLS 3, HURTS MANY.

White House Windows Crash as President's Secretary Rushes Wilson
to Safety.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Three persons lost their lives, scores were injured and many small buildings were demolished and a large property loss was caused by a terrific wind, rain and hail storm which swept Washington on Wednesday. The wind blew seventy-two miles an hour and more than one and one-half inches of rain fell in an hour.

The wind wrecked a three-story brick office building occupied by the B. S. Saul company, real estate dealers, and fifteen persons were carried down in the crash. W. E. Hilton, vice-president of the real estate company; Thomas B. Feeley, sixty-five years old, a clerk, and an unidentified man who entered the building to try to rescue those caught in the wreck, were taken from the debris dead.

The neatly kept lawns of the White House were devastated. Three huge elm trees, uprooted by the wind, were thrown bodily across the lawn and up to the very portico of the building, blocking the drives. President Wilson was seated in the executive offices when the wind crashed through several windows in the White House proper. Secretary Tumulty hurried the president and Representative Korbly of Indiana, with whom he was conferring, to a sheltered interior room, away from the searching lightning flashes.

WILSON FOR FRIENDLY POLICY

President Not Influenced by Arguments of Ambassador in Favor of Huerta Recognition.

Washington, Aug. 2.—President Wilson made it clear on Thursday to those who discussed the Mexican situation with him that he had not been swayed in the least degree by the arguments of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson in favor of recognition for the Huerta government in Mexico. He let it be known that his analysis of conditions from official and unofficial reports and his judgment of what should be done had not been altered by the ambassador's statement.

The president is formulating a policy which he told his callers involves nothing that is not entirely friendly to Mexico. He has not yet announced what his program will be, but he is emphatically and unalterably opposed to the government set up by Provisional President Huerta.

AMENDS MONEY BILL

FEW CHANGES MADE BY HOUSE
COMMITTEE—IS READY
FOR CAUCUS.

ADVISORY BOARD IS PROVIDED

Changes After Division of Federal Reserve Earnings and Provision for Mutual Rediscunts—Smooth Progress Is Predicted.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The Democrats of the house banking and currency committee practically concluded consideration of the administration's currency bill on Friday, after more than five weeks of continuous and stormy discussion.

The bill was ordered closed and reprinted, and on Monday the Democratic committee members will take a formal vote recommending the measure to the Democratic caucus.

The bill differs little in its essentials from the administration measure framed by Representative Glass, Chairman Owen and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and approved by President Wilson. The complete government control of the federal reserve board which will direct the new banking and currency system, deemed by the president the all-important factor of the bill, was retained.

At the eleventh hour the Democratic members of the committee incorporated an amendment providing for an advisory board of bankers to "advise" the federal reserve board. This amendment was in the nature of a compromise with the banking interests, which protested vigorously against the exclusively governmental feature of the control of the board.

Another important amendment incorporated in the bill altered the rediscunt section conferring the power to require federal reserve banks to mutually rediscunt paper. A change was made in the division of the earnings of the federal reserve banks created by the law. As amended, the balance of earnings after the five per cent dividend and the 20 per cent surplus will be paid, 60 per cent, to the government to be used as a sinking fund to reduce the national debt, and 40 per cent, to be divided among the member banks.

In the reserve section the committee reduced the period during which a bank must hold a 25 per cent reserve against deposits from 26 months to 60 days. As finally passed the reserve section requires that after a period of gradual changes the country banks must keep their 15 per cent reserves either in their own vaults or in the federal reserve bank of the district in which they are located.

By a vote of seven to five, the conference struck from the bill a provision previously ordered inserted forbidding interlocking directorates between banks. It was stricken out on representations that the president believed it should be considered apart from general currency legislation.

The so-called insurgent amendments to the bill providing for currency on warehouse receipts for cotton, corn and wheat were voted down by a viva voce vote, with little discussion.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, chairman of the house Democratic caucus, predicted smooth progress for the administration currency bill.

ENVOY WILSON IS ROBBED

Ambassador Victim of Pickpockets,
But Silent on Importance of Booty
—Barred by House.

New York, Aug. 4.—While escorting two women friends into a Long Island train in the Pennsylvania station, Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, who had just arrived from Washington, fell victim to pickpockets Friday. The thieves took his wallet, containing \$128, valuable papers and official memoranda. Mr. Wilson declined to discuss the incident, but from other sources it was learned the loss of important papers it contained will prove a serious inconvenience to the ambassador.

Ambassador Wilson declared the report that he had quarreled with President Wilson about the Mexican situation was false.

Washington, Aug. 4.—To prevent any aggravation of the Mexican situation, which in the view of the nation's officials is slowly adjusting itself, the administration, it became known Friday, does not look favorably on the proposal to have Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson appear before the house committee on foreign affairs. Feeling is growing among the officials that Ambassador Wilson is a factor in promoting objectionable discussion in Mexico.

Release Sylvia Pankhurst.

London, Aug. 4.—Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes, who was arrested when she led a crowd to storm Premier Asquith's home, was released from jail.

HIT MULHALL STORY

SENATORS NEAR OPEN BREAK IN
CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Underwood Denounces Former Lobbyist for N. A. M., Says He Is a "Blackmailer."

Washington, Aug. 2.—To an accompaniment of arguments between Democratic and Republican committee-men and between Martin M. Mulhall and everybody connected with the case, the cross-examination of the alleged lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers proceeded haltingly before the senate investigating committee Thursday. Attorney McCarter and Senator Reed had a row over questions to be asked Mulhall.

McCarter precipitated the outbreak by asking Mulhall if he had not been discharged from the Cleveland police force ten years ago for violation of a state law. Mulhall replied he was dismissed for political reasons, and demanded counsel.

"I was advised by friends to refuse to answer," he exclaimed. "I want counsel. I insist on it and refuse to go on until I have counsel. I'll go to jail before I'll answer questions about my personal affairs thirty or forty years ago."

"Instead of being designed to throw light on this case, many of these questions are designed to throw mud at the witness," declared Senator Reed. "This is an investigation; not a trial. I insist you have no right to say a word here," he concluded, addressing McCarter.

Mulhall withdrew his demand for counsel.

"Is it not true that Samuel H. Springer, who resides at your house, tried to dispose of these letters to the Philadelphia Press and the Philadelphia Record?" Mulhall was asked.

"It's a vicious lie," he shouted. Representative Underwood, Democratic leader of the house, appeared before the house lobby investigation committee on Tuesday and charged that Col. M. M. Mulhall, the lobbyist, was a blackmailer. The appearance of Underwood was an event not on the program. He came unexpectedly.

At the night session Minority Leader James R. Mann and Speaker Champ Clark also made most emphatic denials of Mulhall's statements that Representative J. T. McDermott of Chicago had offered them the "Mulhall letters" for use in the house of representatives' investigation. Both insisted they never heard of the letters until after they were sold for publication. They probably will repeat their denials on the witness stand next week.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 31.—The government of Argentina introduced a bill into congress on the lines of the Sherman law, declaring unlawful all trusts and combinations in restraint of trade.

Washington, July 31.—Prof. C. F. Marvin has been selected for chief of the weather bureau to succeed W. L. Moore, recently removed. He is now chief of the instrument division.

Brazil, Ind., Aug. 1.—Foster Ray, colored, workman on the courthouse here, was indignant because a 16-pound sledge fell ten feet and alighted on his head, cutting a slight gash.

Perry Sound, Ont., Aug. 1.—Two locomotives hauling a long line of freight cars on the Grand Trunk railway plowed into a herd of cattle at Beatty's Siding, 13 miles east of here. The train was wrecked and five members of the crew were killed and two injured. The dead included three firemen and an engineer.

New York, Aug. 1.—J. Pierpont Morgan will be sued for \$5,000 damages by Solomon Kuntler, whose fourteen-year-old son, Jacob, said that he was knocked down by Mr. Morgan's automobile in the street here. The car was driven by Mr. Morgan's sister, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.

FLYER BLOWS UP WARSHIP

French Aviator Drops Bomb on Mexican Gunboat and Destroys It.

Nogales, Ariz., July 30.—The federal gunboat Tampico was destroyed on Monday by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane over Guaymas harbor, declares an official insurgent message. This is the first occurrence of the kind in history. It was said that the French aviator, Dridler Masson, made three flights over the harbor before he succeeded in hitting the boat.

The Mexican gunboat Tampico was built at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1902. She is 200 feet over all, 33 feet beam and draws ten feet. Her armament consists of two four-inch guns and six six-pounders. Her complement of officers and men is 100. She has two torpedo tubes, both above water.